NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13.

Don't fall to read the National Intelligencer's masterly, unanswerable exposure of the dishonesty and falsehood of Polk's pretexts for his War, which appears on our First Page. We have crowded out one of Prof. MITCHELL'S Lectures, (which appeared in Saturday's evening paper) to make room for it, and held back much valuable matter to give this review at the earliest moment. None who read it will grudge the space it occupies.

-We trust all our subscribers have a habit lending The Tribune to their neighbors, who can not afford to take it, or who from political prejudice, decline doing so; but if not, let them land this number sayhow. That article should be circulated as widely as the Message.

The Report of the Secretary of the

Treasury.
Keeping the cash accounts of the Nation and dealing habitually with millions of dollars-especially if the dealer has been accustomed to a vacu in his own particular sub-treasury and to resort to all manner of quirks and dodges in the hope of supplying it-is very apt to give rapid and extra ordinary development to the Poetical faculty or temperament. Bryant may have had an inkling of this ten years ago, when, in reference to Mr. Richard Rush's recent meteoric performance, he wrote of meditations upon

Moore's Lalia Rookh, the Treasury Report

But Secretary Walker treats the public less dethan Secretary Richard-he was our Dicky then, for we were in, he is the Locos' now, for they have turned us out) Robert's poetry is not surpassed in brilliancy or boldness of flight by that of Richard or any other of his predecessors—indeed, we think it unequaled both in glitter and in daring—to have reached, as Shakspeare says,

The highest beaven of Invention stead of an ode, a pastoral, or even a canto, he has bestowed on us a whole epic, and, overwhelmed as we are with gratitude, our modest sheet is not sufficiently capacious to convey the treasure to our readers, without trenching upon the just rights of those rough, hard, practical as tares, which, cherishing no positive dislike to Po stry in its place, are unwilling to see a whole paper surrendered to it, but insist on baving their neual round of dry matters of fact each morning with their coffee at all events. We are constrained, therefore, to omit all the more ecstatic portions of the Secretary's effusion-those which, according to the regular Palace minstrel, evince "enthusiasm. and the exhausting efforts to produce which, by s night and day devotion of six weeks, with the aid of several assistants, brought the Secretary to the very verge of "swooning" when his great work had been completed. Those who have a taste for the "intense" in this department of Literature should by all means procure this Report and read it they will find the Secretary the very Headley scier economists. The sterp, barsh, repul sive figures of arithmetic wherewith be commen ces-showing how his Expenditures for the last re turned quarter were over Sixteen Millions, and those of the current year are estimated (and manifestly underestimated) at over Fifty-eight Millions. creating an imperative demand for borrowing over Fifteen Millions more between this time and June next, and for over Twenty Millions more still to carry the Government through another year of carnage and conquest-all this we make room for and entreat our renders to ponder it calmly and earnestly. But when he comes to revel in visions of Aladdin like prosperity and aggrandizementhinte at the practicability of carrying our Exports and Imports rapidly up to an aggregate of \$900,000,000 and our Customs to \$90,000,000, making New-York the commercial center of the universe and ships as numerous as grasshoppers, we can no longer wonder that the Secretary was so desperate and discredited a bankrupt in his own personal concerns for years before his lucky venture in the Annexation scheme. The man's mind is palpably unbalspeed, flighty, erratic, fitting him rather for a lunatic asylum than the head of the Treasury. He has adopted some good ideas into his Report, especially that of according to laborers for wages in all Industrial enterprises and pursuits a share in the profits realized therefrom in addition to their stipulated weekly recompense. We hall with gladness this first scintillation of "Fourierism" from high places at Washington; we trust the Secretary will friends looking to its prompt adoption in the working of their plantations, where, owing to the stationary position and mental decility of the laboring class, it can be reduced to practice much easier and sooner than in Free Labor catablishments, and where all the advantages it involves, so truly and to be fully realized. If he will but secure its application there, we will labor harder than ever for it here and though we, more familiar with the difficulties and obstructions to be encountered, do

its eminent eulogist. But, when the Secretary talks of stimulating Industry and increasing its reward by adding immensely and enormously to its Foreign Trade, he constrains us to believe that he is not well grounded in the faith and practice of meliorating the condition of the Laboring Class. Let us consider briefly his leading propositions

The value of the annual Product of our National dustry, he states, is about Three Thousand Milions of Dollars, while of this we export but One landred and Fifty Millions, or a twentieth part -Our States exchange with each other some Five lundred Millions' worth, or nearly 24 dollars' worth to each person, while our trade with the residue of mankind is but thirty cents' worth to each sitant of the globe. Now if we could sell the Afghans, Patagonians, Equimans and Calmucks a creat deal more than we now do, we should have a great deal more foreign trade—so much is perfectly clear—and if all duties were abolished by all nstions, we probably should (certainly for a time) export and import far more than at present, though we do not believe the amount would speedily reach (as he says it would) "thousands of millions of dollars." But there would be a large increase of Imports and Exports in consequence of this general abolition of Tariffs, and for a time ship wners, ship-builders, traders, produce brokers, &c ald have great times ; though very soon the rush of competitors into their several vocations would equalize matters again. But the vital point ange !-Mr. Walker assumes or implies that every body would be far better off than now, but he gives date which even purport to sustain that conclusion while our own convictions are clear and de cided that the opposite result is inevitable. For to 1828. those who are buyers only and never sellers (if Act only began to make themselves seriously felt there be any such) we can perceive some advantage | about 1838; and even then the general range of da in this universal Free Trade and great extension of ties, considering the comparative condition of our no ce. But ninety-nine in every hundred must Commerce. But ninety-nine in every hundred must benger infant Manufactures, was higher than from death of Michael Keyser, Engineer, and the serious in sell as well as buy—sell in order to buy—and for 1816 to 1828. In this way he manipulates the limiting plant of several others; among them was John Bowers. these the case at the best must be as broad as it is portations of Specie, proving (to his own satisfaction) "Mr. Jones," says Mr. Smith, to his neighbor the bootmaker, " wont you look in upon my fresh from abroad, no matter what duties may be charged importation of Hats !- a superb article, only tendays from the hands of the manufacturer in Paris dirt-cheap at three dollars." "Don't care 'f I do," says Jones "rather want a hat myself; but cash is scarce, and if to 1807, when all Europe was fighting and we you'll take a pair of boots of me for \$5 as usual, we'll | were feeding and carrying for the beiligerents, and | and that many hundred buildings have been erected dur. make the balance even somehow." "Boots | bless sgain during the last year, when half Europe was you! no!" replies Smith, "I get capital boots in Paris | famishing and we were selling some Forty Millions" for 84." "Well, if New York gets its boots from | worth extra of Food at our own prices. He culo-Puris for \$4, I don't see how I am to pay for Hats. nor how the reduction in their price is to benefit his handling of them, were not deceptive, they me," cooly observes Jones—neither do see see how. would be proved to have ruined Great Britain by Britain to We see very well that, if it were possible that the very policy which he modestly intimates has

The change would be neither so great por so worth convincing is convinced.

Commerce, by Canals, Railroads, Steamships, quired to demonstrate or justify so vast a conclusion Telegraphs &c. are calculated to lessen materially the tax which Trade would otherwise impose on retary, delighted as he is with his Tariff, thinks the Productive Labor and render such an expansion of | Country would have been rained by Currency infla-Trade far less injurious than it otherwise would be : ect this truth remains unshaken and eternal, that to | for the Specie Treasury-this, he argues, has kept may in a foreign land an article which could with all sound; this has made the difference between equal labor be produced at home is detrimental to 1836-7 and 1846-7. But the real and vital differthe general interest of Labor. Mr. Walker is une ence is, that in 1836 we had a very short crop, and acquainted, or affects to be, with the most material were busy getting rich by land speculation, and usiderations affecting the great question he discusses. When he argues that, because New-Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut do profitably and | their feed must always pay high for it, though it argely exchange their agricultural products for by no means follows that those who sell must reres and fabrics in the City of New-York, it fol ws that they would be benefited by the free in. couring of all the varied products of Europe and It would have been very difficult even for Missis-Asia, his logic is unsound and inconclusive. It is sippi banking and financiering to have ruined us not even true that all the exchanges of products between the several sections of the Union are mu- we could only Assett, would doubtless exercise a tually beneficial. A ton of iron made in Tennessee | restrictive influence on the Banks: but so long as does not really cost that State so much as one the Treasury shall continue fund-mongering and brought from Cumberland or the Juniata, though | shin-plastering as now, we can never determine sold at the same price; and if the North-western practically whether its good will overbalance its quarter of our Union had to day a tariff of fifty per evil. No matter whether the Treasury Notes are cent on the importation of Cloths, Wares, Shoes, ke. &c. from the East, the effect, not only upon the growth of the West and the prices of its Products. out upon the reward and condition of Labor generally, would be beneficial. We esteem it a public misfortune that manufacturing establishments are now being multiplied in New-England, where they already abound, more rapidly than in Indiana, Missouri, &c. where they are few and inconsiderable-To plant the manufacturers by the surplus food rather than to be eternally carrying the food to the manufacturers-to diversify Industrial pursuits so that each youth shall be brought in contact with that vocation suited to his genius and his taste-to increase Production by creating that assurance of The Secretary urges a graduation of the price fair and certain demand and reward which only a Public Lands, with a view to the increase of Reveconvenient market can furnish-to increase the reward of Labor by diminishing the number of those who consume without producing-these are the

The great argument for Protection is, that by dimin-ning Imports, the balance of trade is turned in our favor.

share of the precious metals-saying :

great ends of a true Political Economy, which Mr

Walker would seem never to have heard of. In-

deed, in putting words into the mouths of his oppo-

nents he chooses to represent their main object

as a paltry scuffle for a little more than their fair

Now that we regard a favorable state of the Exchanges as a desirable and healthy indication is most true; and, when we consider the contraction of currency, scarcity of Money, paralysis of Busi ness and prevalence of Bankruptcies which usually follow any considerable drain of specie from a ntry (of which Great Britain is now a striking example.) we need hardly justify our solicitude on this point. It may be very true, as Mr. Walker asserts, that the Official Tables of Imports and Exorts do not truly exhibit the National balance of trade : since cargoes of Ice, cleared at a low valuation, often yield a generous return to the seller and he country,-and the products of our own Whale Fishery are entered (very improperly in a practical view) as a part of our National Imports; but import and export of Specie afford the most reliable every-day test of the course and current of Trade. on constantly exporting Gold and Silver, unless it be a large producer of those metals, is very certainly running behind-hand, unless it cherish gation which Mississippi and her contribution to the President's Cabinet have so strikingly illustrated; and even these can but palliate and postpone the evil. Who is green enough to trust Mississippi ever more, unless she shall decide to repudiate her repudintors 7

We trust we appreciate as well as most men the act that differences of opinion are not necessarily ifferences of action, and that errors of judgmen are not proofs of dishonesty; but there is scarcely a paragraph of the Report before us which does not evince a studied purpose to deal with facts knavith practical directions to his Southern | ishly and deliberately to create false impressions. ities and injustice of Specific and Minimum duties and their tendency to impose all the burthers of the Government upon the poor and laboring clasby increasing the cost of such articles as they must buy, while those bought by the rich are compara graphically set forth by the Secretary, are certain tively exempted. Here the vital point is coolly assumed that, the prices of Coarse Cottons, cheap Woolens, &c. &c. were actually increased by or according to the measure of the duties levied upon their importation under the late Tsriff, and have been correspondingly reduced under the present not dope for its immediate and general adoption, Yet we have repeatedly given the indisputable we are very sure it will ultimately prevail, and proof that the fact was not so, and have still oftener more than justify all the glowing anticipations of hallenged the production of any shadow of evidence in support of the Free Trade assumption -So far from attempting to give any, the contrary is admitted and gloried in by our opponents. Mr Edmund Burke, U. S. Commissioner of Patents. who finds time beside earning bis \$3,000 a year, to write any number of letters in behalf of his party and patrons, not long since published a letter on the working of the New Tariff, which shows by quotations from the accredited Price Currents, that these very chesp fabrics, on which the duties were so greatly reduced by the Tariff of '46, are now dearer than they were under the Tariff of '42! (In very truth, they have been sometimes higher, sometimes lower, under the latter than under the former, but the fluctuations have been governed by the price of cotton, general state of Markets, &c. and not materially by either Tariff) And yet Mr. Walker talks of the former Tariff absorbing by means of these duties one third to one fourth of the wages of Labor. throwing the entire burden upon Labor, &c. &c. beine equivalent to a direct tax of ten dollars on every dweiling, whether mansion or log-cabin, &c. &c. as though the author were ambitious of proving himself the most contemptible and rescally demagogue

that ever wheedled and misled a people. No one who does not read this Report, with a good degree of knowledge of the cop and balls it plays with, can have any idea of the audacity of its juggles. Justice cannot be done to a fourth of more. He undertakes to run various parallels bedering is-How is the condition of the tween our several periods of high and low tariffs, in Class generally to be affected by the which he assumes that we had high duties from 1816 (Mr. Calhoun's) down to 1833, (the Compromise) and low duties thence to 1842; when in fact in 1833 and for several years thereafter, the duties were far more protective than they had ever been prior The gradual reductions of the Compromise | in Fanueil Hall on Saturday night last longer infant Manufactures, was higher than from that the lower our duties the more Specie we gain from the Cincienati Commercial. on our products by other nations. Then he shows. after his fashion, that our exportation was greatest under low duties, because it was beavy from 1790 gizes Peel and Cobden, when, if his facts, or rather

plans would work ; but since it is not, and the truth | Britain had a very miserable harvest last year and clear that the cost of ship building, sailing, stores, not a good one this year; hence the bankruptcy slerks, and all the implements and instruments thousands and the destitution and suffering of of Commerce, must come out of the aggregate | Millions; we have had good crops and have sold product of Productive Labor, and thus reduce the surpluses of the first at an extraordicary price, the dividend accruing to the laborer, we know that and are now selling off the second on very favorasuch an expansion of Trade as he contemplates ble terms. How easy, therefore, to raise the cry must infallibly derange and speedily depress the in England, The Country is rained by Free Trade Nation's Industry, ultimately bringing ruin on the and on this side, 'See how Free Trade has blessed very trading class whom it would immediately fa- the country "-yet nothing is yet proved, nobody sudden as the Secretary imagines; we are sware and candid survey of the whole ground than Mr. that the late rapid improvements in the machinery Walker has made or is capable of making, is re-

So with regard to the Sub Tressury. The Sec tion and excessive Importation had it not been had to buy a considerable portion of our next year's bread-of course, at high prices: Nations that buy ceive good prices. In 1846-7, on the contrary, we had bountiful crops, and were large sellers of food. under these circumstances. The Sub-Treasury, if largely paid in for Customs and Lands or not, so long as they are afloat, they busy up other paper and oil the wheels of the whole Banking machinery. The Banks buy and sell Treasury Notes, hold them as an available resource for Specie if wanted, and at the same time a source of revenue or income Let the Government but stop its paper-mongaring and give us a fair trial of the specie Sub-Treasury : or let the extraordinary European demand for our breadstuffs abate and the importation of Foreign fabrics go on, and we shall see what we shall see. Mr. Walker commends the present condition of our Banks as "sound and stable." we think this is so or not so according to the future policy of the

nue, and estimates, (without this) the Land Proceeds of this year (to next June) at Three and a Half and of the next year at Three Millions of Dollars. Should a Graduation Bill pass, these aggregates are to be increased. Now we wish to stand on record as affirming that the entere Land Proceeds of the eighteen months, commencing with next month, will not amount to Three and probably not to Two Millions. The Land Bounty to Soldiers, granted by act of the last Congress, has already nearly sponged out this source of Revenue for some years to come. Each Volunteer is entitled to a transferable certificate entitling him to one hundred and sixty acres of public land wherever he sees fit to locate it, and already at least forty thousand persons have carned, or nearly carned, this bounty, amounting in all to Six Mi lions Four Hundred Thousand acres. Another year of the War will call for a like amount, making an aggregate of at least Twelve Millions of acres. These Soldier's Warrants are bought up in Mexico or at New Orleans, &c. by speculators at low rates. and are at once diffused all over the New States for sale to settlers and land speculators. Already the whole body of the Public Lands have been graduated by them, so that any quantity may be bought at seventy five cents to one dollar per scre. Very soon, nobody will be so ignorant or so stupid as to pay \$200 cash into the Treasury for 100 acres. when he can buy a warrant of the speculators' agent next door which will entitle him to his quarter section for \$75 to \$125 at farthest. We say, then, from a knowledge of the facts, that there can be little or no revenue from Public Lands for several years to come, and that Mr. Walker must know it. He is not deceived, but his calculations are grossly

delusive. A single point more, and we must close this long though hasty review. He continually prates of his love for the Poor, his anxiety that Labor should not be unjustly taxed, &c. and yet persists in forcing upon Congress a Tea and Coffee Tax (now increased to twenty-five per cent) from which he expects Three Millions per annum. Every argumentative line in his Report cries out against the in als master seem determined to force it through Congress. In the first place, it would put millions into the pockets of a few importers and heavy olders of Tea and Coffee; for these articles, not being at all produced nor rivated in the Country. ould necessarily advance almost by the amount of the duty. Not a dollar of this would go into the Treasury. Then there are no other articles consumed in such equal quantities by rich and poor as these; so that here is that very tax of ten dollars, each alike on stately mansion and humble cabin of which the Secretary professes such a hypocritical horror. We can't believe he will get

such tax through the House. But why have we not a whisper of Direct Taxation? Out of power, Mr. Walker wanted Taxes laid on Bank Stock, Gold and Silver Ware, &c. even when we were at Peace : now we are at War, and rushing into Debt with frightful rapidity, yet never a word says he of Direct Taxation. And yet his whole Report, if good for anything whatver, proves incontestibly that all duties ought to abolished and the Government supported by Direct Taxes on Property alone. Why, then, does this Ajax of Free Trade say never a word for Direct Taxation, but call justify for Appropriations to ild a splendid Custom House at New-Orleans, and for new imposts on the common beverage of rich and poor-in effect, for a bead tax on the whole country? Why but because he has no faith in his own positions and arguments and is govern ed by no principle whatever

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION -The Chicago Journal says verbal accounts had reached that city of the election of Gen. Ruyus King, editor of the Sentinel & Gazette, to the Constitutional Convention from Milwaukee. We hope the report of the General's election may prove correct. le is a true Republican, and would make a most

G. W. DARGAN has been elected Chancelof South Carolina by the Legislature of that State, in place of the late Judge Harper. The them in a single article, but we will instance a few vote stood-For G. W. Dargan, 88; F. H. Wardlow, 32; Wm. F. De Saussure, 18.

> Senator Davis-sometimes called Honest John Davis'-as we learn by the correspondence of the Boston Atlas, is quite ill at Washington.

JONATHAN PIERCE WAS nominated for Mayor of Boston by a meeting of 'Working Men' held

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE -An explosion of a steam boiler occurred at the foundry of Mr. Reynolds, in Cincinnati, on the 6th last which resulted in the who was not expected to survive. We gather the above

census, the total population of the city is 19 998, a diminution of 16,000 since last year, and 33,000 since 1840. The Delta endeavors to cypher this statement into a mistake. That paper states that rents have advanced materially. ing the time specified, and thinks the population has essed rather than decreased.

A NEW LIFE-PRESERVER-Mr. Edward Sar eat of Bangor has invented a new method of stopping aircod cars, by which, says the Whig, at the slightest outlier the brakeman may apply the valocity of the rain to sid in bringing all the wheels in the train to a

everybody should live by Trade, the Secretary's constituted him the savior of America. Great Things in Washington-Gales on Polk-Arrival

of Senator Bell, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 11. The great topic of discussion to-day in the city is the elaborate leader in the Intelligencer. As a piece of composition or reasoning, it is incomparaie. It should accompany the President's Message verywhere, that the antidote may attend the Not Mithridates himself over discovered a

ere potent and efficacious antidote to physical than Mr. Gale has prepared for moral poison. His admirable exposition of the Message should be scattered broad-cast through the land, that the people may know, and knowing loathe and cast away the subtle medicament with which their treacher one and ungrateful servant has attempted to steal im them their senses. This review by Mr. Gales the Message and Mr. Gallatin's letter, I hope. will reach the eye of every voter in the Unit. I States—of every person capable of distinguishing

conest opinion on the merits of this war could, I have no doubt, be firmly established. Hon. John Bell, and family arrived in the city ast night, and have taken rooms at Coleman's. H as been detained thus far in the session by sick ess. He has come in time, however, to give his ote in the Senate on Monday for the election of -a vote that may be of some importance, if am told, will not undertake a canvass unless h assures himself previously of a reasonable charge

Sketches of Congress No. 1-Hon. David

Wilmot. Washington, Saturday, Dec. 11.

What a strange thing is Fame! How strangely constituted! The offspring equally of brilliant talen or accidental circumstance—the reward of continued exertion sometimes, and as often of a happy inspiration. The most earnest in its porsuit do not always overtake it, and it often throws itself in the way of the sluggish-it abases the proud at one time, and at another raises the humble.

The most famous man hereabout now is DAVID WILMOT. If the monstrari digito be indicative of fame, he has it—for no man in these times in this city is (literally) more "pointed at with the finger."

"There goes the Proviso," says one. "Where? inquires another. "There, do you not see him!—that rather stout, Dutch-built man, with rotund proportions, greatest in the girth, with light hair, light lorid complexion, with neither whiskers nor moustache nor imperial nor goatee, to adorn or disfigure Nature. A man of some 5 feet 8 inches. good natured countenance and (of late) somewhat coescious expression. You see him now talking with "Long John," whose features he can make with "Long John," whose features he can make out distinctly with the naked eye—though other persons of less perfect vision require telescopic aid or such an obser vation." Yes, David Wilmot is the Lion of the Capitol—a

omewhat domestic lion to be sure, and "roars on as gently as a sucking dove"—but still a verita-le Lion—more so than the whole tribe of your Whiskered Pandours and your fierce Hussars." hildren may not cry for him, as they do for Sher-an's lozenges, nor at him as they might at a odern Hector, like Astyanax at the terrible apcarance of his father descending to battle; but the men, the politicians, the strangers, the readers and makers of newspapers, all persons generally, desirous of obtaining or imparting information, speak of him, point at him, discuss, denounce or

bave done much more for him than Nature the press, he might have glided down the cam of time without breaking its surface by a price as the post of the state of the actidental asso-ation of bis name with a topic of vehement news-sper discussion, he might never have been heard beyond the limits of the State line—no n your Brodheads and your Browns, who vote, take their mileage and their per m, return to their constituents and sink into the tem, return to their constituents and sink into the histority whence they rose. But the newspapers and hold of him as he was on the Peunsylvania oute to oblivion, gave him virtues and talents estition and fame—in trath, as independent exist acc—and perhaps, a passport to the White louse. For who may not hope to reach that goal of ambition since James K. Pock has attained it.

The Poet asks and answers.

"What is the end of Fame! "Tis but to fill A certain partion of uncertain paper."

This fame, then, David Wilmor of Pennsylva-

Mendelsohn the Musical Composer. Correspondence of the New-York Tribe

LEIPSIC, GRRMANY, Nov. 7, 1847. Hoping that this note may not be too late for the reign mail per steamer Britannia, I hasten to inorm you f the sad and afflicting Providence which has filled all Germany with mourning, viz: the death of the talented and beloved MENDELSONS.

On the 4th Nov. after a short illness, departed this life Dr. FELIX MENDELSONN BARTHOLDYthe greatest living composer—in his 38th year, beng two years older than Mozakt and two years younger than C. M. VON WESER. This premature death, which is an irreparable loss to the whole musical world, was caused by an affection of the rain, brought on doubtless by severe mental labor

From England, where he obtained new laurels by the carbition of his "Edsa" he hastened

m. *Elias" has not been given here; the inhabitants of ours his less; but not as is too often the case with men

of telent, without pecuniary support: Mendelsohn was rich.

I saw his lifeless corpse, which, as all remarked, retained to an uncommon decree its natural and lifelike appearance. I shall never forget the sweet expression of his countenance. His death was purse his life was purs. At his funeral the untsue-performed by about three hundred of the best musicians of Leipsle, vecal and instrumental—consisted of selections from his "Orstorio of St. Pauls." You must try to conceive the effects produced by such a band of artists, with such music on such an occasion: I cannot describe it to you. If Music was ever produced by bleeding hearts, it was at the funeral of Mendelsohn.

With but one more incident I must close this hastily written sketch. The day before his death it is said be remarked to his family that during much of the pravious night not being able to sleep he had been engaged in comparing. It is known, perhaps, to applie had containly not to motals, what that "the fast composition of Mendelsohn" was. Yery truly, yours, &c. &c.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

Garar Sales or Faurr Tures -The sales for the last ten days alone from the Nurseries of WM. R. Parnez & Co. Finshing, have exceeded 10,000 trees of the various kinds, many of which were for Europe and the West indies, and others for the most remote sections of our

FROM HAVANA.-By the arrival of the bark orms, Capt. Ellis, at this port, we have advices from Havana to the latinst.

Mr. Doyle, the Minister Plenipotentiary from the

itish to the Mexican Government, arrived at Havana in the British steamer of War, the Vixen, on the 24th November ; he would proceed from thence by the first opportunity to Vera Cruz. Havana was quite gay; masked balls, theatricals, &c.

ere going en. West's picture of "Christ Healing the

were going en. West's picture of "Christ Healing the Sick" was attracting crowds. The Italian opera com-pany were particining Verol's operas of "I Lombardi," and "I due Foscari," to crowed houses. The westner was cool and bracing the northerly brears having set in. Some exhibitions of modes of electric telegraphs, and explanations of their modus operandi were to be given at the college of San Cristoval. There was quite a large fire at Mayague 2, Porto Rico, on the 18th of November. The autherings and terrors of the neopole there were increased by the occurrence of a

THE KESSISGTOS RIOTS-ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH THE KESSISOTOS HIOTS—ST. MICHAEL S CHURCH.—The suit brought against the County of Philadelphis, by the trustees of St. Michael's Church, Kensington, for the value of the property destroyed by the mob during the rioss of 1844, was given to the Jury Friday evening. The ciaim was for the church, \$19,391-52; for the parsonage house, \$4,066-55; for furniture, &c. In house and church, \$9,173; total \$29,631-07. The verdict of the Jury awards \$37,080-02 as the amount of damages due by the county. Mesers, Gibbos was Wm. A. Porter conducted the case for the pisintiffs, and H. M. Phillips and Horu M. Kreass for the county. BURNED TO DEATH .- Mrs. Mason, wife of John

Mason residing at Harbor's Mouth, Ct was burned to leath by her clothes taking fire on Saturday week — A where clothes taking fire on Saturday week —A same Strong resisting at Stone Bridge to the same full into the fire while in a fit about a week ago, ed in a few days after.

Wr. John Dean, a respectable farmer residing near Morristown Madison Co. N. Y. committed sufcide on Wednesday last, by hanging bimself in a moment of mental aberration.

By Telegraph to The Tribune. GEN. TAYLOR IN NEW-ORLEANS. Arrival from Texas, &c.

PETERSHURG, Dec. 11, 1847 The grand reception of Major General Taylor took place in New Orleans on the 3d inst. It was magnificent and enthusiastic. When he landed the Mayor invited him to become the guest of the city. General Taylor briefly and appropriately replied. He then proceeded to the Cathedral. Bishop Blane appropriately addressed him; old Rough and Ready made an elequent reply.

The St. Charles was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. In front of the gentlemen's parlor was a transparency of General Taylor, in the old brown coat, with the motto. "Little more grape, Captain Bragg." The dinner, fireworks, visit to the theatres, all passed off splendidly. On the 4th the presentation of the sword, voted

by the Legislature of Louisiana, took place. It was an interesting ceremony. The sword was present ed by Governor Johnson, in a long, eloquent and en thusiastic speech. Gen. Taylor made a short and appropriate reply.

Gen. Taylor left on the morning of the 5th, in the

steamer Missouri, for Memphis. The steamship Yacht had arrived at New-Oreans; she left Galveston on the 2d inst.

A communicative line of posts had been estab-lished on the frontier, from Red River to the Rio were troubled by no such interference. Grande, to protect the inhabitants from incursions of the Indians, and also to protect the Indians from

The bill brought before the South Carolina Legisple was rejected in the Senate.

New-York Legislature ... Sectial Sess

MORNING REPORT. SENATE ... ALBANY, Dec. |1-1 P. M. The Senate concurred with the amendments the House to the Bill to provide compensation for the death, by wilful neglect, in public conveyances, so the Bill is passed.

one might suppose that this was enough to satisfy
Mr. Talcorr brought in a Bill, which was sent to a third reading, amending the recent Act relat- supposition would be mistaken. Mr. Valentine refused ing to Bank Returns, so as to subject all Banks to the provisions to that Act. ASSEMBLY The bill in relation to the General Fund of this

State was passed.

Last evening the Senate bill in relation to Pas sengers arriving at the port of New York was ordered to a third reading. This bill transfers the control of Marine Hospital to Emigrant Commissioners.

The Select Committee on Emigrant Frauds ported a bill : the important provisions of this bill were sent you some days since.

The bill for the Election of County Superintend ents of the Poor and Treasurers, ordered to a third

reading.
The debate is proceeding on County Clerks bill.
The Governor has signed the bill relative to the
compensation of County Clerk, Register and Surrogate, &c. EVENING REPORT.

SENATE ... ALBANY. Dec. 11-7 P. M.

The nomination of NATHANIEL BRIGGS as Trustee (Seaman's Fund and Retreat, was confirmed.

Mr. BEEKMAN moved the bill to repeal law Ex-

Mr. BEENNA'S moved the Chitest of the Gospel compting the Property of Ministers of the Gospel from Taxation to a third reading.

Mr. Spencer objected and moved to lay the bill on table. Agreed to.

The two following bills were passed—for Election of Port Wardens and Harbor Masters in Nework; to amend act relative to Returns of Banks Senate in Committee of the Whole, went through with the General Insurance bill.

ASSEMBLY.
The bill to permit the Boards of Supervisors to ix the Fees of County Clerks was reported (it ex-cepts the present Clerks from the operation of the bill) and was recommitted. The bill is to go into

cepts the present Clerks from the operation of the bill) and was recommitted. The bill is to go into effect January 1, 1848. The bill relative to Bank's Returns was ordered to third reading. Also the bill for the Redemption of Circulating Notes of Banks in New York and

The bill fixing the Compensation of State Officer wentthrough Committee. The salary of Controlle Secretary of State and Treasurer are not change That of the Atteney General is fixed at \$4.30 and \$800 for Clerk bire, State Engineer \$2,500, an for Clark hire. Canal Commissioners \$2,00 State Prison Inspectors \$1,500.

The steamer Manhattan went ashore in the gale

last night, on Catskill Flats. There is quite a freshet in the Hudson River. The water now fills the basements of many of the stores along the dacks.

The Health Officer .. For The Tribun A bill is before the Senate to pay the Health Of-ficer a salary of \$3.000 per annum, in iten of the fies he now receives. Not having it before us, we cannot say how this is to be accomplished although we suppose what previously went into that of the Heads on the previously went into that of the Heads on the more but of the amount of remuneration we have more say. What Physician, of any practice in this Citysay. What Physician, of any practice in this City—and no other can be competent to take charge of a Hospital, containing from fire hundred to a thousand patients, as well as the Quarantine Law—will abandon it, perhaps for two years for so pitful an amount? Are the members of the Legislature aware that it is an office, independent of its great responsibilities, full of peril to the physician who feithfully fulfills his trust? Do they know that about one had have died, and most have sickened, with diseases coutracted in the performance of their dangerous duties; that the Health Officer is obliged. by Death, within the Inclosures of the establishment—
What man, we again say, unless compelled by failars in
it profession elsewhere, will assuine a position which
he may not lies to enjoy a week, for so miscrable a consideration! Who will compensate him for the loss of
his business, if politically removed at the expiration of
his term; and who will support his family, if he is buried
at any period within it! The resent histories of sickness and deaths of physicians, ministers of the Gospel,
curses and attendants, in Canada, at the Quarantine, Staten island, and throughout Great Britain, are sufficient
evidences to establish that dollars and cents can scarcely be adequate to the imminent dangers of the situation.
Let it, therefore, be not measured by that of County
Cherk, Register, or Surrogate, who are occupied but
parts of the day, and who incur no other risks to health
than other portions of makind; but let it be viewed as
enlightened legislation should regard it—as one which
commands from its possessor the greatest integrity of
character, the most stillful knowledge in medicine, and
the utmost familiarity with hospital police and the diseases of other climates. With such a person, the health
of this great City will be preserved, its Commerce will
not be unnecessarily restricted; and thousands of unfortunate immigrants and semme will live to be restored
to their families and friends, with blessings on the wisdom and benevolence of the founders of the letiturion.

HOWARD

HOWARD. Belviders and its Capabilities.—Our longneglected but beautiful town, with its immense water
power, seems destined ere long to become the Lowell
of New-Jersey. Within a few days New-England capitaliats have sent their agents to examine the advantages
the town presents; and we learn that negotiations are
now pending for the purchase of a part, if not the whole
of its unrivaled water privileges. Situated as Beividere
is, it must become the connecting point of the three
great railroads to be constructed during the coming year.
By the charter of the Somerville and Easton Railroad,
now under contract, that Company is compelled to extend its road to Beividere before it can declare a dividend. This insures a railroad communication with the
City of New-York. The recent decision of the Camden
and Amboy Company to construct during the coming
season the Beividere and Trenton Railroad, of which
they hold the capital stock, opens a way to the inhabitants of this region to the cities of Trenton and Philadelphis; while the Delaware and Susquehannah Railroad, the stock of which has been taken and the road
surveyed within the last two months, will not only supply us with anthractic coal at from \$1.50 to \$2 from the
great coal beds on the Lackawanna, some fitty miles distant, but here cross the Delaware and form a connexion
with the two first asmed roads. The distance from the
Lackawanna coal beds through Beividere and Somerville to the City of New-York will be about 115 miles,
with a greate of only 20 feet to the mile, and the distance
to Philadelphia six & Reividere and Treaton is 130 miles,
with a greade of only 20 feet to the mile, and the distance
to Philadelphia six & Reividere and Treaton is 130 miles, BELVIDERE AND ITS CAPABILITIES .- Our long the first 12 miles serrest the coal beds; and should be coatemplated innotion be made with the New-York and Eric Railroad, this route must become the great thor-oughing from New York and Philadelphia to the west, as it will shorten the distance some 70 or 50 miles.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES .- A high-handed outrage Highway Robbergies.—A high handed outrage was committed at Lawrence (the new manufacturing city on the Merriman, near Lowell) on Wednesday night. While W. P. Smith was going home, he was seized by the shoulders by an unknown person, thrown down, stifled, and then robbed of the contents of his pocket book, which were \$500 in money.

A mun named Hiram A. Moere was waylaid upon one of the Charlestown brildges on Friday night, knocked down, and robbed of \$25.

CITY ITEMS.

MADANE RESTELL.-Additional developments re being made in regard to this woman, and her second trial, on a new charge, will probably take place even before the pending question as to her present sentance is decided. The preliminary examination of the principal witness took piaco yesterday, and the main facts charged will soon be known to the public. The victim to the case is, as we are informed, a young and levely girl of a highly respectable family, in one of the northern

The Weather yesterday was of the same

sort as we have had for several days previous, warm and rainy; in the everal days previous, warm and of elements; and it is believed when full accounts are creeived from the ramote parts of the Island, that number will be very much increased. The Janustee paper say that the distress occasiound among the population is the disaster. It so great that a memorial has been ad dressed to the Hume Government, for ald and success. 'clock-four and a half hours from city to city. The verage speed, both on this and the Baltimere Road, bas been greatly accelerated within the last year, and the tracks appear to be in excellent condition.

THE DUEL AT NEWARK .- The parties to the duel of which we spoke on Saturday morning were a Mr. Valentine, a lawyer in this city, and Mr. Henry William Herbert, a well known writer. They are the persons whose expedition to Canada, for the purpose of fighting, was spoken of in the papers some weeks ago. They were then prevented from executing their design by a telegraphic communication, which put the authorities on the watch, and cause of the defenders of injured honor to

This highly honorable fight came off about noon on Thursday last, et a piece two miles from Newark. It is said to have been managed with the strictest puntitio, and with no more alarm on the part of either combatant than would be shown at a well regulated cock fight -ature to give the election of President to the peo- | The usual prelimbaries having been settled by the seconds, the belifgerents took their stand opposite each other, and at the word fired, or rather one of them, for Mr. Valentine's second hadn't cocked bis pistol, and Mr. Herbert had the shooting all to himself. At the next fire Mr. Valentine was more fortunate, for his ball grazed the whisker of his satsgonist, and he experienced the de light of knowing that an inch or two nearer and he

> and had two shots to his one, and accordingly they were set up sgain. At this fire Valentine's ball passed through liam st. one door below Wall-st and J. Herbert's pantatoons just above the ancle. The demands of honor being there with satisfied, the men who had and silver Pen and Pencil Cases, of every size, style. Herbert's pantaloons just above the ancle. The demands ust tried to kill each other shock hands, and with their

would have blown out the brains of his man.

seconds his the ground.

The world can exhibit folly of many degrees and qualities, but hardly any is so assume and perfect as that of the duelist. Only its wickedness and brutality save it from being ridiculous.

The Hauser Family give a Concert this evening at the Rutgers' Institute.

The Practical Stone Cutters give a Ball this evening at Castle Garden, the profits to go to help build the Washington Monument. TEMPERANCE ADDRESSES THIS (MONDAY) EVE-

ING -Rev. O. A. SKINNER and Rev. WM. S. BALCH, at American Hall, corner Broadway and Grand at. S. J. HANSCOM and EDMUND BURKE, in Baptlet Church corner Eighth av and Forty third-at. MR. WARNER'S new Analytical Music class

pens with a free lecture this (Monday) evening, So'clock, at 413 Broadway. We understand his new plan of analytical instruction has proved most remarkably, suc-SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—J. in Mason, a boy 9 years old, while playing in the loft of Chamberlain's stable, in Robinson at Friday evening, secidentally fell through to the ground, and broke both his legs below the knees. He was taken to his father's residence, 248 Greenwich-

RESCUED FROM DROWNING .- A man named Ar thur O'Keefe, accidentally felt into the dock, at the foot of Oliver at last night, and was rescued from drowning by efficer Hawk of the Fourth Ward.

Firk.—A fire broke out about 10 o'clock Friday night, in the second story of house 52 Old-slip, occupied by Mr. Williams, as a paint-show. Damage triding.... A fire also broke out shout 12 o'clock Friday night, in the spice null and chemical factory, in Tompkins-st. near Stanten, the contents of which were destroyed.

Body Found.-The body of Thomas McCunhow as reported to have been murdered about a month how, and that a young man named Mullins was arrested a suspicion of having murdered bim, was found yester, by, in the river at the foot of Twelfth-st. His body resented no marks of violence, and all bis money was und upon him—which has at last cast off the load of spicion which has thus long readed upon young Mulas. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body in market.

COURT OF SESSIONS .- Saturday .- William H.

Inquests.—The Coroner was called yesterday, to hold an inquest at 70 Weinster, upon the body of Sarah Groom, aged 2 years and 12 months, who died from injuries received by her clothing taking fire. On Wednesday isst she was left down stairs with several children, playing, when her clothing secidentally took fire, and her body was so severely burned that she diad on Sanaday morning. Also, vestralay at the Fourteenth native of New York, aged 50 years, who died suddenly, at said place, on Saturday night. The Jury found a verdict of death by old age and disease....Also, yesterday, at the Thirteenth Ward Station house, upon the body of Cornelius Laing, a native of New-Jersey, aged 30 years, who died auddenly at said place, about 20 clock, yeaterday afternoon. He had been complaining for some time past, and was taken ill yesterday, at a grocery store, corner of Ridge and Division ats and was taken thence to the station-house, where he died a few minutes after arriving. The Jury found a verdict of death from dropsy of the chest.

Polick.—Officer Bowyer of the Chief's office, yesterday arrested Samuel Hudson, of 6 Sixth svenue, by virtue of a bench warrant issued by the Court of General Sessions, on an Indictment for receiving a lot of goods stolen from the store of Mr. Hawkhurst 114 Grands & Hudson was detained to await his trial... Charles F. Buckholt and John F. Marseilles were arrested on Friday night by officer Williston of the Fourth Ward, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborn, charging them with having obtained upward of \$100 worth of goods by false pretences, from A. G. Coffin, 64 Pearlist. They were detained.... Francis D. Asriah was arrested on Friday night, by officer Horton of the Fifth Ward, charged with having, on Taursday last, committed a brutal outrage upon the person of a little girl, aged six years, daughter of Mr. Knighton, 183 Canalist, He was locked up....lames Anderson was streated yesterday by officer Hopburn of the Fitteenth Ward, on suspicion of stealing a brown sack overcoat, a blue sack, ditto, a black doesain ditto, and a boy's blue black overcoat, for which an owner is wanted at the Fitteenth Ward station-house....James Donley was arrested by officer McGinness, of the Sixteenth Ward, charged with stealing a cow worth \$30 from Barnard McGarvey. He was detained. Police.-Officer Bowyer of the Chief's office,

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

General Sessions.—At the opening of this Court on Saturday the Grand Jury extent in with six additional bils of indictment, most of which are violations of the Excise law; also against Benjamin Velsor, a captain of the waich, and watchmen Robert Taylor and Thomas Highee, for an assault and battery and false imprisonment. The Grand Jury likewise made the foliageing presentment, viz: "The Grand Inquest desire to present to the notice of the Court the conduct of several of the police officers of the City of Brooklyn, in relation to the practice of arreading and imprisoning citizens without warrant or authority. Although the lateness of the time when their attention was drawn to the subject has precluded them from making a minute inquiry, so as to ascertain who are the principal offenders in this respect, sufficient estimony has been produced before them to show that many of the police officers and watchmen are in the frequent habit of arresting, without any cause, innocent and friendless persons, and such persons are frequently imprisoned in the cells under the Brooklyn Market, and in the County Jall, without any cause, innocent and friendless persons, and jury deem it a matter of the highest importance to the welfare of the community, and mere especially to the protection of the poor, innocent and friendless that these practices should at once be checked, and that these practices should at once he checked, and that these practices should at once be checked, and that these practices should at once he checked, and that these practices should at once he checked, and that these practices should at once he checked, and that the setterest qualitament of the law should be indicated upon effects who for the sake of gain and profit, use their official station as an instrument of injustice and oppression".....Paniel Clerk was then arraigned on an indictment for forgery, to which he pseeded not guilty and was resumed for urtal. was remanded for trial.
The Court then adjourned natil this day (Monday) as crimical calendar will be taken up. The en Brainard for forgery, it is expected will

Police.-A man who gave his name as C. Whit-

ngton, was detected on Friday night, attempting to oter the grocery store of Mr. Baxter in Atlantic at by irolng open the door. He was taken before Justice coter the grocery auto- of the was taken before Justice Garrison and committed for examination... James Grogae was committed to juil by Justice Garrison in default of buil to seawer for breaking some of the city lamps... James Harrott, arrested a few days since on a charge of being concerned with Michael Morasck. In stealing some furniture from the Favilion at Cony latently one burning the Barrott, and was sentenced to 60 days imprisonment to the County juil, and pay a fine of days imprisonment to the County juil, and pay a fine of

DANAGES FOR MAL PRACTICE,-At the Supreme Court neid in Fortland, Ms. Barzulia Howard had recovered \$2,500 as damages against Dr. John Grover for mai-practice in an amputation case.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY -ISLAND OF TORAGO It will be recollected that, from the Jamaica papers resived some weeks ago, we announced that a ter hurricane had recently devastated the beautiful leland of Tobago, one of the British West India possessions. causing a great destruction of property and human life. The New-Orleans Connercial Times has letters giving ome details of this catastrophe, from which we learn a mic details of the estatropos, from which we learn that staty one large country residences, fifty-nine plants; tion sugar-works, and six hundred and thirty-two dwel-ling houses and other editions of which some wors re-ligious ones, charches, chapels, &c have been swep-into irretrievable ruin by this awful storm. He to the latest dates, the names of thirty human belogs have been acceptained, as having, metabol during the territle as

Fire and Less of Live at Cambridge Port.
One of the buildings of J. G. Hovey's Laboratory at Cambridge port, was burnt yeaterday aftermoon. Three laborars were at work in the building at the time, and their working clothes being impregnated with a composition, they were in a perfect blazz as they came out into the street. One, who by the presence of mind of a stage man passing at the time, was planged into the dock, escaped errious bijury, his shoulders and arms only being burned. A lady jumped out of a stage and wrapped her shawl about another. I. Balley, notwithstanding which he was dangerously burned. It is thought that he will recover. The other workman A. E Taintor, was so badly burnt that he died during the night—He was a young man, about 20 years of age.

Beston Tran. Saturday.

A man by the name of Henry C. King was frozen to death while istudested on Monday night of last week, in the southeast part of town of Danbury, Ct. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT CAMBRIDGEPORT.

The popular Ethiopean Serenaders and Berlemest Opera Company at the American Museum give their per-

Opera Company at the American Museum give their performances this afternoon at 3 o'clock and this evening at Mali-part. Seade, Great Western the inimitable Yauke, appears in some of his favorite characters. Mus Bernard, he beautiful and taleaned Vocalist, sings a variety of somise ballads, and other performers appear. See adverteement. Business Notices.

CLARK ENGINER CO'S. WARRANTED GOLD PENS,

And new style of Cases.

[3" Those who wish a good Gold Pen are invited to exnine the superb diamond points manufactured by CLARK BROTHER & CO. 33 John st. cor. Nassau.

For the Hetmans.—The celebrated Richelieu Dia-moud-pointed Gold Pen, in both gold and sliver cases, of new and novel patterns, and of every size and price, are offered to the public as the most elegant and useful gift of the season. Sold only by S. E. Warson & Co. 45 Wilquality and price Gold Pens in gold or silver cases from \$1 to \$2. Gold Pens repaired.

DIAMOND-POINTED GOLD PENS.-Those in w and article should so to J. W. Gugaron & Co. 71 Cedar-et good article should go to J. W. GREATON & Co. 71 Cedar-st.

They have several new and very superior styles, at very
low prices. Pens that others self at \$2 they sell for \$1.50. The senuine Albert G. Bagley Pen and Case (so stamped) \$175 only. Gold Pens repoluted and repaired.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ'S LECTURES.—The Lectures recent

y delivered in this City by this eminent Naturalist will be published in a neat Pamphiet with illustrations, &c. and a short memorr of the author, on Saturday of this week. Those persons who attended the course paid \$3 each for their ticket. The price of the reported Lectures

THE IVORY CRUCIFIX, now exhibiting at 223 Broad way, will close in a few days. This will be the last opctunity of seeing this wonderful work of art in this

JOSIAH RICHARDS, Auctioneer. LARGE SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS.—BANGS, RICHARDS & PLATE, 204 Broadway, will commence the sale this evening of a very extensive and rich collection of new and desira

le stock, suited to the holidays, consisting of elegant An nuals for 1848, boautifully embellished Works, Prayer Books and Bibles in rich veivet and morgaco bindings, several thousand new and choice Juveniles, fine library Books, including many English and French Classics, illus-trated and superbly bound, children's games, famy agti-Also, a large assortment of new ant popular School Books, Medical Books, &c. &c.

Murrs and Funs.—Those of our lady readers who wish to purchase a handsome Mu should call on Knox, 123 Falconet, where they can select a large assertment of the nost beautiful Muffs in this city, and what is of great im portance, at the very lowest prices. Knox is always satis-fied with moderate profits. dil two For Sale -A sorrel mare, 141 hands high, 3 years old,

saidle. Can be seen at Distrow's Riding School. di32t

Business men of every pursuit, who are prepared for the custom of the South and West, as well as the neighboring counties and States, are reminded that the Agent, V B Patters, is now duly receiving cards and advertisements for the newspapers of the country, far and near, at his office in the Tribune Buildings. He invites an examination of the papers for which he is exposured to transact business, embracing most of the best journals of every State in the Union, and cheerfully communicates any information to those who desire to adopt a system of advertising as the means of expediting business.

BRACE THE SYSTEMFORTHE WINTER CAMPAIGN.-The alterations of the season require corresponding changes of clothing; and as the internal organs are of a texture more suppose that they also require preparation to meet these variations of climate. At the commencement of the cold season, many of the internal organs which perform the cal I principal functions of vitality, weakened by the intense are frequently in a torpid and lethargic state. In order to restore their tone, and brace the system for the rigors of Winter, Sanos's Sarsaparilla may be used at this senson with great advantage. Expelling by its moderate aper

with great advantage. Expelling by its moderate aper ient action, all obstructions from the bowels, purifying by its antiseptic properties all the fluids of the body, and strengthening by its tonic influence the machinery of digestion, it will be found an admirable preventive against the unhealthy influence of an inclement Winter.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggista, 100 Fulton, corner of Williamsst. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, N. York—Sold also by Druggista generally throughout the United States. Price S1 per boutie, or six bottles for S5.

The annexed letter has been handed to us by a gen theman who vouches for the respectability and truthly character of the writer. | Bosten Chronotype. NEW-HAVEN, Conn. Sept. 14, 1847.

New-HAVEN, Conn. Sept. 14, 1847.

Dear Sir: Pardon me for the liberty which I now take
in advising you of the benefit! received from the use of
Dr. Wistan's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Last Spring, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to the cold, confined me to the house for several days. I used many remedies, none of which seemed

to benefit me, so that I lost all hopes of receiving any help from the madicine.

But, by the advice of friends, I purchased a bottle of Dr. Wistan's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I no sooner com-menced using it than I found immediate relief, and before the whole bottle was taken my cough and night-swee entirely left me.

For the benefit of those similarly afflicted, and believing

t to be a remedy of great value for coughs, colds, and the

his stages of consumption, is the only motive I have in making the above statement. Yours Iruly,

JAMES GALLAGHER, 66 Chapelet.

Price one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

Remember, the genuine must have the signature of I BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggests, 100 Futton-st.

way, and 77 East Broadway; and by Druggists generally

hudghout the United States. Beware of counterfeit READ THIS LETTER BALD HEADS.

READ THIS LEFTER BALD HEADS.

For Who will be without a beautiful head of hair, when they can have one for three shiftings.

Twenty years Loss of Hair and worthspeck nervoraction!

Baittraona, July 17, 1947.

Dear Sie: The powerful effects of Jones's Coral Hair Restorative have been so declaively demonstrated in the cases of several respectable clitrens of the town, who, on account of your souncy Jamiling trial bottles, my it without four. Dee instance which has nitracted partening attention, is the case of a gentleman who had sittle or no hair for twenty years; be had tried numerous preparations in vain, and clitinately had his bead shaved and wore a wig. At my recommendation is true the Restorative, and after using it, according to the direction for a short time, the young hair appeared, and he has now as fine a head of hair as any person in Baltimoth.

To Mr. T. Jones, &c.

JULIE ALL T. JONES.

To Mr. T. Jones, a. John Killvinoton.

To Mr. T. Jones.

It causes eye-brows to grow, prevents the hair from turning gray, and the first application causes it to our beautifully, frees it from sour, and tops it from failing off. Sold at the sign of the American Eagle 32 Chathamat. New

Ey All diseases of the head, face and hands such a scurvy, evysipeins, sait thoum, nich, sores, sore beards, sat-heads, iau, frickles, semburn, morphew, yellow, dark dis oguiced sain are cured. When these causes are removed, persons who use the bath feetly should remount that more than water is required to remove the numor from

inore than water is required to remove the numor from the pores.

I have seen persons who have had fifthy skin disease for years, and after trying every thing in vain, have been cored by washing the skin with Jones's Italian Chemical Scap, and can conscientiously offer it for any of the above complaints. It is particularly adapted to persons from the sampy South. They would had their skin much whiter cleaser and amouther by its use. But they must be self-to ask for Jones's Chemical Soup, as there are numerical contributions and to buy nowhere else in New-Yor set at the sign of the American Eagle 22 Chathaurst. Price of cents.

USE PRINE'S ORRIS TOOTH PASTE and have white tests and as east breath; for spongy game and toothacke it is infailible (only 25 or 50 couts each.) A 25 cent box of Tablet of Feat and Alabater will give a most brilliant complexion; hadres find this a useful appendage to the toilet. Also for weakers and trequisity, van Frimbert's German Pills, 5; Bandelocque's French Pills, 75 cents and to partify the blood, Dr. Townseed's Saresparits Bristol's do; Dr. Allen's and Dr. Toylor's Balsam of Liverwort; Dr. Wistan's Balsam of Wild Cherry, 5] each Herculaneum Pills A1 50; B randruth's Wright's Lee's said. meum Pills \$1 50; B endreth's Wright's, vert's Pills at E. M. Guion's, 127 Bowers.